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ECONOMIC JOURNAL ON NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL REMUNERATION

HK041600 Beijing JINGJI GUANLI in Chinese No 7, 25 Jul 79 pp 35-38 HK

[Article by Lu Chunkang [7120 4783 1660] and Sun Huibin [1327 1920 1755]: "Correctly Handle 'Five-Fixes and One-Award'--A System of Remuneration Taking Output Into Account"]

[Text] The "CCP Central Committee's Resolution on Certain Problems Regarding Speeding Up Agricultural Development (draft)" and the new "Sixty Points" both point out: It is necessary to set up a system of personal responsibility or group responsibility to strengthen the management of fixed quotas and to do well in the calculation of work points on the basis of the work done. The form of calculation of remuneration can be a calculation of work points either according to fixed work quotas or work hours taking comments into account. We can also have work contracted to work groups under a system of unified accounting and distribution controlled by production teams, and effect a system of rewards according to the overfulfillment of the production targets with remuneration according to output.

At the present stage, many places are trying out a measure--the "five-sets and one-award"--to set up a system of responsibility in production, strengthening the management of set quotas and calculating remuneration according to output. The general contents of this measure are: The production teams are divided into a few relatively stable work groups according to the requirements of production and the actual situation. The production teams set the number of workers for each work group, their farming areas (called working areas or administrative areas), their work points and remuneration, their output targets and their agricultural costs. For those work groups which have achieved their annual quota targets, pay will be calculated according to their originally set work points. For those work groups which have overfulfilled their targets, the production teams will give them proper rewards in terms of work points according to regulations to allow them to have certain economic remunerations. For those work groups which have not fulfilled their set tasks and where no unusual happenings have occurred, the production teams will, according to regulations, properly deduct some of their work points so they take up some economic responsibility.

Is this system workable? Can it be popularized? What problems should we take care of to prevent certain bad tendencies? Recently, we have made some special investigations in some areas of Jiangsu Province. We have the impression that within some limits and to a certain extent, namely when it is adaptable to the level of production, management and the ideology of certain production teams, the system of "five-sets and one-award" can indeed bring quite a number of benefits.

The main features of the "five-sets and one-reward"--a system of remuneration calculated according to output--are to unify the responsibility of production and the form of remuneration according to labor and to have remuneration in terms of work points linked with the output of production, thus closely combining individual interests with collective ones in the course of production. In consequence, this remuneration system can make work groups and commune members more concerned with the collective in matters concerning material benefits and take an active part in the collective productive labor by carrying forward the spirit of being the masters of their own affairs, pay more attention to their labor efficiency, the quality of their farm work and be more concerned with the results of their production. This will help to overcome the tendency of egalitarianism which disregards the amount and quality of work performed. Meanwhile this will also help in solving the problem of "being concerned only with quantity to get more work points and disregarding quality to achieve higher output." To sum up, this will help to effect democracy in production, better carry out the principle of distribution according to one's work and bring into play the initiative of the commune members to increase their output and income.

However, the "five-sets and one-award"--a system of remuneration according to output--is still anew measures which is still not understood very well by the people. In the course of putting it into practice, many contradictions may occur and we may deviate from the right course if we do not have a clear idea of certain problems, are unable to draw a clear line between them, have poor judgment or handle problems improperly.

The most fundamental point here is to uphold the "six-unifications": the production teams map out unified production plans, have a unified arrangement of crops for rotation, control unified employment of heavy farm implements, have unified control of the labor force, keep unified economic accounting and have unified distribution of products and income. These "six unifications" are not only a concrete demonstration of adhering to the principle of production teams as the basic accounting units, but also a fundamental guarantee for consolidating the system of "three-level ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit." To uphold these "six unifications" we must solve the following problems:

First, we must draw a clear line of demarcation between the working out of workgroups and the "dissolution of production teams under disguise," between specifying farming areas (called working areas or administrative areas) and "distribution of land to the work groups," between undertaking work according to a work point quota with fixed output target and "taking full responsibility in planting and production."

[HK041605] To calculate remuneration according to output, we inevitably will require an appropriate labor organization--the work groups, specific farming areas, workpoints, as well as fixed production quotas.

The work groups are only a form of a labor organization. To work out work groups, specify farming areas, carry out work according to work points quotas which have fixed output targets and to award overfulfillment of production targets is one of the management ways according to quotas and remuneration and work performed. The documents of the central committee clearly stipulate: Contracting jobs to work groups, calculating remuneration while taking output into account and awarding overfulfillment of production should be done on the condition of unified accounting and distribution in production teams. The difference between this system and the dissolution of production teams under disguise, and distributing land to work groups that take full responsibility in planting and production lies in who owns and controls the land, the labor force, the farm animals, the farm implements and the products, and in whether economic accounting and distribution are centralized in the production teams.

When working out work groups and farming areas, the means of production should be wholly owned by the production teams with its usage under their control. Usually, these means of production should not be allocated permanently to the work groups. Even if certain lots of land are allocated for cultivation by the work groups or some medium and small farm tools are allocated to the work groups for regular use, such allocations should not be permanent, and the work groups should only have the right to use these means of production but hold no ownership. In the dissolution of the production teams under disguise and distribution of land to work groups, all the land and farm implements belong to the work groups themselves and the right of control by the production teams over the labor force is to a great extent taken over by the work groups or even by the households.

An essential distinction also exists between undertaking work according to work points quotas with fixed output targets and taking full responsibility in planting and production. In the former, what we mean by undertaking is to undertake work according to work points and what we mean by fixing is to have output targets fixed. This is the annual targets for the work groups and commune members. This is also the yardstick for year-end rewards and compensations. Even when the system of awards and compensations is carried out according to this yardstick, it does not mean that the entire amount of overproduction goes to the work groups and the entire amount of underproduction is to be compensated for by the work groups. The awards come from only a certain portion of the overproduction, the rest goes to the production teams for unified distribution. If the underproduction is caused by lack of responsibility, a small portion of work points should be cut as a penalty. Therefore, the work groups have no right of direct control over the agricultural products and by-products owned by the collective. Meanwhile, crop planting is also arranged by the production teams. Taking full responsibility in planting and production is actually to leave the planting plan and the distribution of products to the work groups. The entire amount of overproduction more or less goes to them. Thus, it becomes very difficult for the production teams to exert their right of control over the agricultural products and by-products as well as over the unified arrangements of crop planting.

In short, if the land, the livestock and the farm implements and so forth are all allocated to the work groups, which then take full responsibility in planting, awards, the production system and compensations, then the work groups will no longer be a labor organization. Instead, they will become a basic economic accounting unit. The root cause for the dissolution of some production teams and the tottering of "production teams as basic accounting units" and the conscious or unconscious changing of the nature of the accounting units, lies in the blurring of the line of demarcation between these problems and the abandonment of these "six-unifications."

Secondly, we must make a clear distinction between "having work contracted to work groups and calculating remuneration according to output" and between proper awards and proper compensations on the one hand and full awards and full compensations on the other.

To have work contracted to work groups with remuneration according to output and "to calculate remuneration according to output" is not a mere question of wording. It is a question of the basis on which we put the remuneration. In remuneration according to output, the basis for remuneration is output and remuneration is given according to output, while in work contracted to work groups with remuneration according to output, the basis for remuneration is mainly labor, namely taking labor as the main consideration and output as the secondary consideration--in other words, remuneration according to labor.

At present, we can not put an equal sign between "labor" and "output." Working well or not has a direct bearing on output, but whether output is high or low does not depend wholly on whether people have worked well. The climate and soil conditions have great bearing on agricultural production. Therefore "remuneration according to output "is inappropriate. [HK041610] Of course, from another point of view, output does not depend wholly on whether work is well done; however, whether work is well done or not has a direct bearing on output. There is a theoretical and practical basis in adopting the system of remuneration calculated according to output while combining labor remuneration with production results, taking labor as main consideration and output as the secondary consideration.

It is worth pointing out that the nature of distribution will be different if the basis of remuneration is different. The system of having work contracted to work groups and of remuneration calculated according to output has taken into consideration the two fundamental factors of the combination of labor with output; first, the labor required for different plots and crops, is the primary factor. Secondly, the potential of the land, namely the output which can be attained with certain efforts. This output is used as the production target for measuring overproductions and under production for the sake of determining the proper awards and compensations. Thus, calculation of remuneration by taking labor as the main consideration and output as the secondary consideration better conforms to the principle of remuneration according to labor. In the system of calculating work points according to output, due to the differences in land potentials, water conservancy and other conditions, different work groups have different outputs even though they may have done equal work. As a result, the same amount of work might have been done but with different remuneration. Under this system of calculating workpoints according to output, work points are calculated according to output, that is to say, remuneration is determined by output. Thus, in production teams with high unit value per work point, all overproduction goes to the work groups. In some cases, since there is not enough overproduction to pay off the work points, how can there be unified distribution in the production teams or the superiority of collective economy?

The deviation caused by the improper handling of remuneration has also brought to our attention the problem of the yardstick for awards and compensations. In awards and compensations, we should pay more attention to awards than to compensations--more awards and less compensations, but the proportion of both awards and compensations should be appropriate. Awards should only come from a certain portion of the overproduction, while compensations should likewise be for a small portion of the underproduction. In other words, the work groups can only take back, in the form of awards, a small portion of the overfulfillment, while the major portion still goes to the production teams for unified distribution. Some of this portion is to be used as public accumulation and some as commune member income. Compensations should usually be one-half of that of awards--the idea is to make the production teams bear certain economic responsibility. As for full awards and full compensation (the entire overproduction goes to the work groups which must also compensate for all of their under production), the production teams' right of distribution actually falls into the hands of the work groups. This will eventually shake the foundation of the system of "production teams as basic accounting unit." Meanwhile, in order to prevent any deviation all awards should be in teams of work points instead of money or products.

Thirdly, we must correctly handle the relationship between the implementation of the system of "five-sets and one-award" with remuneration calculated according to output and the strengthening of ideological and political work.

Whether the system of responsibility in "five-sets and one-award" can be implemented in the correct direction depends greatly on the leaderships at all levels, particularly on their ideological and political work. Some comrades think that everything will be in order as long as they have the system of "five-sets and one-award." This is a naive way of thinking. "Five-sets and one-award" is a reform in administration and management. In implementing it, we will inevitably encounter many problems, such as how to work out the work groups, how to organize the workers, how to set the farming areas, how to reasonably set work point and output quotas, how to formulate unified production plans, how to make unified crop rotation plans, how to effect unified utilization of livestock, farm implements, workgrounds and warehouses, how to effect balanced and reasonable distribution of fertilizer and so forth. Any mismanagement may result in the production teams scrambling for land, labor force, farm implements, fertilizer and workgrounds, or even quarrelling, fighting, and demanding dissolution of the production teams. This will affect stability, solidarity and normal production, as well as the stability of the production teams as the basic accounting unit. However, it is not difficult to solve these problems as long as we strengthen our leadership, do our ideological and political work well, thoroughly implement the system of "five-sets and one-award" in every link of production, consistently strengthen the overall point of view and enhance the management standard of our cadres, correctly and properly handle certain specific problems. Some localities have actually strengthened their leaderships with ideological and political work done in a deeper and more careful way, eliminated petty producers' thinking, enhanced the spirit of collectivism, properly adjusted the contradictions and managed their production well. As some comrades put it, the problems encountered in the system of "five-sets and one-award" are the contradictions emerging in the course of advancing. Once they are solved we will move ahead.

[HK041615] The system of "five-sets and one-award" has its limitations in its extent and degree of adaptability. The system itself can not be faultless. Therefore, in carrying it out, we should proceed from the actual situations and according to the actual conditions of the production teams, individuals and crops.

1. We must take into consideration the size of the production teams and their labor force as well as the levels of their development in production. Some production teams are small in size, having only some 10 or 20 households with a small labor force. If they are divided into certain fixed work groups, it will be very difficult to organize production. This is even more so in the busy seasons. Some production teams do not have a sufficient labor force after being divided into work groups, in such [instances?] cannot carry out the system of "five-sets and one-award." Some production teams are large in size comparatively high in their productivity levels have already achieved mechanization in their main farm work, adapted themselves to the existing system of management and existing

forms of remuneration and managed their production well. In such cases it is unnecessary to change their ways of remuneration.

2. We must take into consideration the system of cultivation and the conditions of the crops. Some areas grow cereals only, some grow cotton only, some interplanting and intercrop cereals and cotton, some grow diversified industrial crops, some grow not only rice but also corn, some grow only one single crop, some have two harvests yearly while others have three. The situation is very complicated. For some crops we can calculate the remuneration according to output, for others we cannot. Therefore, when carrying out the system of "five-sets and one-award" with remuneration calculated according to output, we should act not only according to the conditions of the specific production teams but also according to those of the specific crops.

3. We must see if the backbone is strong or weak, if the cadres' ability is high or low and their leadership effective or not. Judging from the actual situation, implementation of the system of "five-sets and one-award" with remuneration calculated according to output is really a complicated matter. If the production teams are short of backbone, their team and work group leaders are weak in management and lag behind in ideological work, or their accountants and bookkeepers are poor in their work and fail to keep proper accounts and books, implementation becomes very difficult. Things in various places show that implementation of this system of remuneration changes the nature of the work of the cadres of the production teams. The leadership's responsibility becomes heavier. The cadre force in some production teams is so weak that they fail to produce work group leaders or bookkeepers. If we try to manage with efforts in such cases, we will on the contrary make things even worse.

4. We must consider the ideological levels of the commune members to see if they are willing. Anything we do must be in accordance with the wishes of the masses. We can do our work well only when the masses have the will to make concerted efforts. Before we implement the system of "five-sets and one-award" with remuneration calculated according to output we must also have it discussed and decided by the commune members of the production teams. We must do our utmost to avoid forcing them, the masses in some production teams are unwilling to adopt it, but their leaders force them to do so. As a result, the masses have adopted it reluctantly. This has created many problems and affected production.

In a word, due to the different circumstances in different places, we must not implement the system of remuneration in a rigid manner. The reasons are as stated above. Therefore, when we implement the system of "five-sets and one-award" with remuneration calculated according to output, we should do so with caution. Our aim is to strengthen the system of responsibility and the management of quota setting to better carry out the principle of distribution according to work performed, thus bringing into fullest play the superiority of the collective economy and the initiative of the peasants, and developing agricultural production at high speed. As long as we proceed from this point, avoid fixing farm quotas for each household and dividing land to individuals to work on their own and do not shake the foundation of the system of "three-level" ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit," we may try many ways and means and make comparisons. The system of "five-sets and one-award" is not the only form of remuneration calculated according to output. We can approach the problem from different angles to see which one is the simplest, most convenient and easiest way to bring into fullest play the superiority of the collective economy and to promote the development of production. From this angle, the various forms of remuneration according to labor will actually compete against one another.

CSO: 4007

'RENMIN RIBAO' EDITORIAL ON COTTON PRODUCTION

HK111104 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 79 pp 1, 2 HK

[Editorial: "Conscientiously Implement the Policies, Promote Cotton Production"]

[Text] At present, cotton production is the outstanding weak link in our national economy. There has been an improvement in cotton production this year due to the diligent efforts of the masses of cadres and millions of cotton farmers. However, cotton production still cannot quite adapt to the needs of the whole national economic development. There is a great contradiction in supply and demand and the time has come that it must be pushed forward. At the time when the national economy is carrying out all-round readjustment, the state council has called a national conference on cotton production to realistically analyze the various contradictions of cotton production and to solve some policy problems and actual problems urgently requiring solution. Based on the demand of the national economic readjustment and the actual condition of cotton production, the conference has put forth the object of struggle in reaching and surpassing the highest historical level in 1 or 2 years, calling for an annual increase of 4 million dan of cotton. This is a glorious but arduous task for the cotton producing districts of the whole country.

How can this task be fulfilled? The most basic way is by relying on the policies of the party to bring the enthusiasm of the 200 million cotton farmers into play. This also means that under the principle of bearing in mind the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, we must provide them with tangible material benefits. The history of cotton production in China in the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic fully explains that whenever this has been done, we have been able to bring the enthusiasm of the cotton farmers for growing cotton into play and promote the development of cotton production. When this has not been done, cotton production has been affected. By means of the conference, this point has been further implanted in the minds of the leading members.

In the past few years, the primary reason for the inability of China's cotton production to go up and for the appearance of fluctuations and drops was due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The secondary reason was due to problems in our work.

The most outstanding of these is the problem of policy. The low purchasing price for cotton and the tight supply of grain to cotton farmers damaged the economic interests of cotton farmers. The basic level cadres and masses urgently called for the implementation of the economic policy, but under the interference of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" this was also criticized as a capitalist tendency. Thus, the enthusiasm of the cotton farmers for growing cotton was seriously dampened. We should place ourselves in their position and think. The growing of cotton by the peasants is not only for the sake of increasing the income of the collective and the individual, but more importantly, also for guaranteeing the needs of national construction. If there is no guarantee for the supply of grain and if the income from growing cotton is low, how can the peasants have proper enthusiasm for growing cotton? In the last few years there have been many problems in cotton production including the inability to fulfill planting targets, the relocation of cotton fields from good areas to poor ones, the going in for irrational interplanting and companion crops, the scattered distribution of cotton fields and the lack of improvement or even regression in cotton growing techniques. All these things are directly related to the fact that the economic policy for cotton has not been properly solved and implemented. This was why the fluctuations and drops in cotton production could not be averted despite the demand made yearly by some of the cotton producing districts for the development of cotton production. Last year, cotton production could again rise only after we had readjusted the purchasing price for cotton and after quite a number of cotton producing districts had also adopted certain concrete measures for implementing the grain supply policy for cotton farmers. Based on the spirit of seeking truth from facts, the conference summed up the lessons of experience in recent years and conscientiously solved some important problems on economic policy for cotton production. The state council has already decided that starting with the new crop of cotton which will appear on the market next year, the purchasing price for cotton will be raised by another 10 percent on the basis of the existing price. The policy of 30 percent increases for purchases above the quota will remain unchanged. The marketing price of cotton goods and cotton for wadding will remain unchanged. More realistic measures such as less grain being taken by the state and province, more supplies of chemical fertilizer for cotton producing districts, increasing the production of grain and supplementing the grain ration of cotton farmers have been adopted for implementing the grain ration of cotton farmers have been adopted for implementing the grain supply policy for cotton farmers. These decisions have not only looked after the actual interests of the cotton farmers but also taken into consideration the real possibility of the state and borne in mind the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. The comrades attending the conference are quite satisfied with these decisions. The masses of cotton farmers will also support these decisions. Naturally the implementation of policies is not limited just to the problems of grain supplies for cotton farmers and the price of cotton. The various economic policies for the countryside provided for in the two CCP Central Committee documents concerning agriculture and the series of policies on cotton production stipulated by the state council must all be conscientiously implemented. So long as we pay attention to guarding against and overcoming interferences from the "left" and the right and properly implement various policies to the letter, we shall be able to greatly bring the enthusiasm of cotton farmers for growing cotton into play and quickly change the backward features of cotton production.

[HK111106] In conscientiously implementing policies, we must simultaneously adopt economic measures to realistically make a success of political and ideological work. In former years, many cotton producing districts under the difficult condition of tight grain supplies and low income still managed to produce an enormous amount of cotton and make outstanding contributions toward solving the contradiction between the supply and demand of cotton for the state. This proves that our 200 million cotton farmers and the masses of basic level cadres in the cotton producing districts are patriotic and take the interests of the whole into account. We should be grateful for the meritorious achievements they have made toward the socialist construction of the country. When implementing cotton policies and arranging cotton production tasks for the coming year, we must make known to the masses the present backward condition of cotton production, the important significance and urgency in developing cotton production and the present difficulties of the state exactly as they are. So long as we conduct a thorough ideological mobilization, the people will understand and shoulder part of the problems of the state. Because quite a few localities did not properly fulfill cotton growing targets for a number of years and because the present serious drought is affecting the growth of overwintering crops, implementation of the cotton growing targets for the coming year is still arduous. We must simultaneously inform the masses of the tasks, targets, policies and measures, let the masses discuss them and gradually centralize their views to obtain a comprehensive balance before implementing them level by level down to the production team. Only thus can we properly solve the relationship between fulfilling the targets set out in the state plan and respecting the rights of production teams to make their own decisions. Only thus can there be guarantees for fulfilling cotton production tasks.

In concentrated cotton producing districts, the primary task is to push cotton production forward. Failure of party committees and government departments in cotton producing districts to not do so will be the greatest dereliction of duty. There is much work to be done in cotton production, and it is imperative to strengthen leadership. We must comprehensively implement the policy of "taking food grain as the key link to insure all-round development in a manner suited to local conditions and appropriate to the concentration of certain crops in certain areas," and correctly handle the relationship between grain and cotton. We must make a success of rational distribution, guarantee the planting areas, conscientiously strengthen management, popularize advanced cotton growing techniques and keep on improving the scientific level of cotton growing. Solving the problem of cotton production involves many departments, and party committees and government departments in cotton producing districts must organize the departments concerned to share the work and responsibility, act in close coordination and lose no time in supporting cotton production.

Party committees and government departments at various levels and the masses of cadres and people in cotton producing districts must fully understand that China has a population of over 900 million people. Although grain is a matter of primary importance, clothing is also an important matter. Cotton is an important strategic material related to the national economy and the livelihood of the people and occupies a very important position in the whole of the national economy. Pushing cotton production forward as quickly as possible is an important duty of party committees and government departments in cotton producing districts as it is the glorious responsibility of 200 million cotton farmers throughout the country. We must publicize and implement the ardent expectation of the CCP Central Committee and the instructions of this conference, mobilize the masses of cotton farmers, unite as one, be of one heart and mind, go all out, surmount every difficulty and make fresh contributions for speeding up the development of cotton production in China.

CSO: 4007

METEOROLOGICAL WORK CONFERENCE HELD

OW060357 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--Heads of meteorological bureaus from all parts of China attending a recent conference here decided to strengthen meteorological research and train more qualified meteorologists to serve the country's modernization program.

The distribution of China's meteorological stations and posts will be readjusted, more modern apparatus introduced and the system of management improved, the conference participants decided.

In education, they agreed, attention should be paid to both secondary and higher educational institutes while on-the-job training should be provided for meteorological workers.

In 1979, 49 short-term courses in meteorological observation were given to workers of provincial, autonomous region and municipal meteorological bureaus. Workers engaged in high atmospheric observation were also trained on the job. Improved accuracy in weather prediction during the year was attributed in part to such courses.

CSO: 4020

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON HYBRID RICE

Beijing WIXIANG [METEOROLOGY] in Chinese No 9 Sep 79 pp 22-24

[Article by Ren Jiujiang [0017 0036 3068] of the Agroclimatology Teaching and Research Group of the Southwest Agricultural College]

[Text] Propagation of hybrid rice is an important achievement of our nation's agricultural science and is an effective method to raise the yield of paddy rice at present. However, the hybrid combinations now being propagated have a rather high percentage of empty husks (generally reaching 25% to 30% and even as high as 50% to 60%). There are in general four reasons: One is the effect of high and low temperatures. The second is the effect of restoration. The third is the overabundance of nitrogen fertilizers. The fourth is the effect of mixtures and diseases and insect damage. The percentage of empty husks visibly increases when high temperature and low temperature and high humidity occur during the heading and flowering periods. Therefore, this article is about the agroclimatological study of the pattern of damage caused by high and low temperatures and agroclimatological identification of the major superior hybrid combinations propagated in Sichuan Province to find the most appropriate temperature during the flowering period as a reference for agroclimatological analysis and as a scientific reference for higher yields and stable yields.

Material and Method

Material for testing: Twelve hybrid groups, Nanyou No 2, Nanyou No 6, Shanyou No 2, Aiyou No 1, Aiyou No 2, Siyou No 2, Gangzao No 1, Gangzao No 23, Gangzao No 24, Gangqing No 1, Gangai No 1 and Gangai No 2 were used.

Method of study: (1) Sowing at different times: All material for testing were sown at different times. The earliest time of sowing was on March 10, then the plants were sown every 10 days (on the 31st of a month with 31 days) and the latest time of sowing was on July 10, a total of 13 sowing times. The seedlings were cultivated and then transplanted. Seedling age was set at 30 days. The later period of growth was limited to between 20 and 25 days because of high temperatures. Planting specifications were 5 x 7 cun, 5 rows in an area, each area was 7.5 chi, each row consisted of

16 holes. Paths through the field were 1.5 chi wide. There were no paths inside the small planting areas. For each sowing, seeds were planted singly. (2) Parallel observation. Observations of climatic periods and conditions of growth were observed. At the same time, weather observations and measurements were made at definite intervals. To study the relationship between the percentage of empty husks and weather conditions, the temperature, humidity, the highest and lowest atmospheric temperatures of the panicle layers during the heading and flowering period were measured and observed. Twelve varieties were trimmed and tagged and observed daily (every day before the spikelets opened, normal panicles were taken and the spikelets that were not opening that day were removed to fix between 10 and 20 panicles and tagged. A second trimming of the spikelets was conducted between 5 pm and 6 pm to remove the empty glumes that did not open up, leaving only those spikelets that had opened up that day on the panicle. At maturation, they were separately harvested and the fruiting percentage was calculated). To obtain reliable data, twelve observations beginning from the second sowings were made for a period of 88 to 105 days. A total of 314,243 spikelets of 12 varieties were observed.

Results and Analysis

1. Indicator of damage by high temperatures during the flowering period

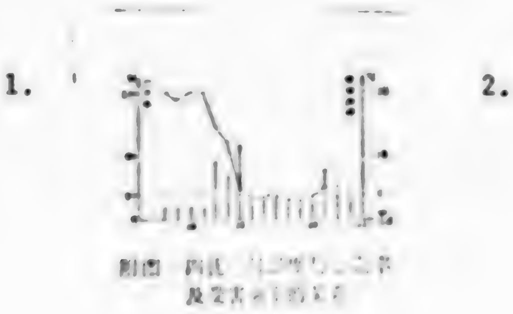
The fruiting percentage of hybrid paddy rice is generally lower than that of ordinary paddy rice. Production units have noted that the reaction of hybrid rice to high and low temperatures is particularly sensitive and especially sensitive in areas where temperatures are high and summer drought is serious. In the Chongqing area, the percentage of empty glumes visibly increases during the peak of summer when the plants head and flower. The observed data which have been organized and statistics which have been compiled from the data are given below.

(1) The average daytime temperature and the corresponding percentage of empty glumes have been separately filed and correlated. Let us take "Siyou No 2" as an example. During the period of observation and trimming of the spikelets, the average daytime temperature reaches 31°C and a peak of 38°C. During the middle and last 10 days in October when the average daytime temperature drops to 17°C and a lowest of 16.5°C, fruiting is still possible but when the temperature drops further, the percentage of empty glumes will be 100%. Thus, the temperature between 17°C and 31°C should be gradated every 0.5°C totaling 28 gradations. Then the data of the percentages of empty glumes on the day of flowering are filed according to the temperature gradations.

The average percentage of empty glumes is then calculated for each gradation of temperature (See accompanying graph).

1.
Percentage of
empty glume

2.
Frequency
of damage



Accompanying graph. Relationship between temperature and percentage of empty glumes and temperature and frequency of damage of Siyou No 2

(2) Statistical calculation of the frequency of damage. All data on the percentage of empty glumes of each variety are arranged in descending order and grouped into 5% intervals totaling 20 groups. The frequency and the percentage of the frequency of emergence of each group of percentages during the period of observation are counted and computed. An assured percentage of 80% of empty glumes is taken as the indicator of damage of a variety. For example, the indicator of damage of Siyou No 2 is 15%. According to this indicator, the frequency and the percentage of the frequency of emergence of the percentage of empty glumes within each temperature gradation is counted and computed. Then, the vertical axis designates the percentages of the frequency of damage and the horizontal axis designates the average daytime temperatures. The data are plotted onto the graph showing the curve of the percentages of empty glumes. Using the above method, the relative graph of temperature, the percentage of empty glumes and the percentage of the frequency of damage for each of the 12 varieties is drawn and the indicators of damage can be determined.

In the diagrams of the 12 varieties we see that except for Gangqing No 1 and Gangzao No 23 which have especially strong tolerance to high and low temperatures, the percentages of empty glumes and the frequency of damage of the remaining 10 varieties are closely related to high or low temperature conditions.

In production, a fruiting percentage of 80% is required. This is the first principle to be considered. The second principle is that the variety must have a lowest percentage of damage and a minimal chance of being damaged within the limits of a certain temperature range. It can be seen from the accompanying graph that when the average daytime temperature is between 22°C and 29°C, a greatest gradient in the curve of the percentages of empty glumes and in the curve of the percentages of the frequency of damage occurs while the change in the curves of the percentages of empty glumes and the percentages of frequency of damage is small within the temperature range 22°C - 29°C. These reactions conform to the requirements of the two principles above. Therefore, 29°C should be the critical damaging temperature of Siyou No 2 during its heading and flowering period.

The above method was used to study 12 varieties. The critical temperature of Nanyou No 2, Nanyou No 6, Gangzao No 1 and Siyou No 2 was 29°C, the critical temperature of Aiyou No 2 and Gangai No 2 was 29.5°C, the critical temperature of Gangzao No 24 was 30°C, the critical temperature of Shanyou No 2, Aiyou No 1 and Gangai No 1 was 28.5°C, and Gangqing No 1 and Gangzao No 23 are not damage by high temperature conditions. To make it easy to use in production, the average of the critical temperatures of the 10 varieties that are susceptible to damage by high temperatures was taken to be 29°C. Therefore, the indicator of damage by high temperatures during the heading and flowering periods of hybrid paddy rice was set at the average daytime temperature of 29°C.

2. Indicator of damage by low temperatures during the flowering period

It can be clearly seen from the graphic relationship between the percentage of empty glumes of the 12 hybrid varieties of paddy rice and temperatures that when the average daytime temperature is about 22°C, the fluctuations of the frequency of damage and the percentages of empty glumes are great. When the temperatures are greater ≥ than 22°C, the percentages of empty glumes and the frequency of damage rapidly drops and when the temperatures are less than 22°C, the percentages of empty glume andthe frequency of damage drastically rise. It can thus be seen that low temperatures sensitively affect heading and flowering far greater than the effect of high temperatures.

This critical temperature varies according to different varieties. The critical temperature of Shanyou No 2, Gangzao No 1, and Gangqing No 1 is 21°C, the critical temperature of Nanyou No 6, Aiyou No 1, Aiyou No 2, Siyou No 2, Gangzao No 24, Gangzao No 23, and Gangai No 2 is 22°C, and the critical temperature of Nanyou No 2 and Gangai No 1 is 23°C. To make it easy to use in production, the average value of 22°C was taken as the indicator of damage by low temperatures during the flowering period of hybrid paddy rice.

To further prove the reliability of the critical temperatures obtained from the graphic method, data on the separate sowing times of the 12 varieties were taken and subjected to recursive analysis from the beginning of the heading period to the full heading period. We let the biological lower boundary temperatures from the beginning of the heading period to the full heading period be 21°C, 22°C, and 23°C and compute the linear recursive function of each variety, its relative coefficient and possible error. The recursive coefficient of the linear recursive function of the least possible error and the greatest relative coefficient below the arbitrarily chosen temperature is taken as the biological lower boundary temperature during the flowering period of the variety, as illustrated in the accompanying table. It can be seen from the accompanying table that the possible error $Er = \pm 0.0713$ and the relative coefficient $r = 0.8143$ obtained from the recursive function $y = 23X + 15$ under an arbitrary lower boundary temperature of 21°C of the variety of paddy rice Nanyou No 2 are both more ideal than the results obtained using 22°C and 23°C. Thus the recursive coefficient of the equation $B = 23°C$ is taken as the biological lower boundary temperature of the heading and flowering periods of Nanyou No 2.

Accompanying table. Determination of the Coefficient of the Amount of Heat During the Beginning Period of Heading to the Full Heading Period of Nanyou No 2.

Arbitrary biological lower boundary temperature °C	≥ 21	relative coefficient (r)	0.8143
		possible error (Er)	± 0.0713
		linear recursive function	$y = 23x + 15$
	≥ 22	relative coefficient (r)	0.7719
		possible error (Er)	± 0.0781
		linear recursive function	$y = 22x + 12$
	≥ 23	relative coefficient (r)	0.7957
		possible error (Er)	± 0.0322
		linear recursive function	$y = 21x + 14$
Biological constant determined		lower boundary temperature (B)	23°C
		effective cumulative temperature (A)	15°C

Remark: The constant of the amount of heat generally used by all varieties is $B = 22°C$, $A = 23°C$.

We used recursive analysis to obtain the average lower boundary temperatures of the 12 hybrid paddy rice varieties $B = 22°C$ and the effective cumulative temperature $A = 23°C$. Therefore, the mathematical relationship between the duration of the periods of heading and flowering of hybrid paddy rice and the active temperatures can be expressed by the following equation: $\hat{y} = 22x + 23$.

In the equation: $\hat{y}$ is the active cumulative temperature from the beginning period of heading to the full heading period

22 is the biological lower boundary temperature from the beginning period of heading to the full heading period

x is the number of days from the beginning period of heading to full heading

23 is the effective cumulative temperature from the beginning of heading to full heading

In the impirical formula, 22°C and 23°C are both constants of the amounts of heat, y and x indicate that the active cumulative temperature during the heading and flowering periods varies as the number of days of duration of heading and flowering varies. If the average daytime temperature is low, growth is slow, the period of growth is long, thus more active cumulative temperature is needed, and less is needed in the opposite case. Under normal sowing conditions, the number of days from the time heading begins to the time of full heading of each variety sown at different times computed on a theoretical basis and the number of days from the time heading begins to the time of full heading of each variety sown at different times actually counted differ only by ± 1 day. This indicates that the biological lower boundary temperature of 22°C and the effective cumulative temperature of 23°C during the heading and flowering periods of hybrid rice are stable and reliable and can be used as the bases for agroclimatological forecasting.

Summarizing the above, we see that both the graphic method and the method of recursive analysis prove that the indicator of damage by low temperature during the heading and flowering periods of hybrid rice is 22°C. They also reflect the differences in the tolerance to low temperatures of each variety. For example, the absolute majority of the gang type varieties (except Gangai No 1 which has an indicating temperature of 23°C) are more tolerant to low temperatures than the wild and abortive types (except Shanyou No 2 which has an indicating temperature of 20°C). The tolerance to low temperatures of Gangzao No 23 and Gangqing No 1 are especially strong. Under temperatures of 21°C and 20°C, they still have rather high fruiting percentages.

It must be explained that although the two kinds of analytical results show most of the varieties have similar indicating temperatures of damage by low temperatures, there are a few varieties whose indicating temperatures of damage differ by 1°C, and the indicating temperature of Gangzao No 23 differs from the rest by 2°C. Whether this is an error in the observation of the growth period or a mistake in the observation and determination of the fruiting percentage needs to be further examined.

The above analysis shows that the range between 22°C and 29°C is called the safe temperature range of the flowering period. When the temperatures are within the range of between 25°C and 27°C, the minimal value of the percentage of empty glumes occurs and the fruiting percentage reaches a maximum. Therefore, the temperature range of between 25°C and 27°C can be taken as the most appropriate temperature range for the heading and flowering periods.

3. Determination of the safe full heading period

Because the growth period of hybrid rice is relatively long, inappropriate arrangement of the sowing time of hybrid intermediate rice will cause it to head and flower in the peak of summer when temperatures are high and the summer is dry, and inappropriate arrangement of the sowing time of hybrid late rice will cause it to head and flower at a time when summer is changing to autumn, when the weather is extremely unstable, and when cold air frequently attacks. The plants will easily be damaged by low temperatures. Therefore, the safe full heading period of intermediate rice and late rice are separately discussed.

(1) Determination of the safe full heading period of hybrid intermediate

In studying the problem of safety, the characteristics of the hybrid rice must be taken into consideration on the one hand and at the same time the characteristics of the external environmental conditions must also be taken into consideration. In 1978, the duration of high temperatures and summer drought in the Chongqing area was long and intense. Observed data indicate that when the rice field has water, the percentage of empty glumes does not rise lineally along with a rise in the average daytime temperature, nor does it rise drastically along with the duration of persistence of high temperatures, but changes along with changes in humidity of the air and intensity of the high temperatures. Let us take Gangzao No 24 as an example. During the 20 days from July 19 to August 7, the average daytime temperature was $\geqslant$ 29°C, and the highest temperature was $\geqslant$ 35°C. The percentage of empty glumes was between 10% and 39%. While during the 11 days from August 24 to September 3, the average daytime temperature was still $\geqslant$ 29°C but the highest temperature during these days was all $\leqslant$ 35°C. The resulting percentage of empty glumes was only between 5% and 14%. It can thus be seen that the effect of the intensity of high temperatures is great. On high temperature days, if the humidity of the air is $<$ 70%, the percentage of empty glumes also rises.

Summarizing the above, we see that the date on which the average daytime temperature consistently surpasses 29°C over the 44 years from 1935 to 1978 is July 18. Therefore, the day is set as the safe full heading date for hybrid intermediate rice in the Beipei area.

(2) Determination of the safe full heading period of hybrid late rice

Damage to hybrid late rice by low temperatures is not only affected by the intensity but also by the duration. According to our experiments, although the critical low temperature of 22°C is important, during a temporary low temperature of 1 or 2 days, the glumes will remain closed to resist the cold and when the temperature rises above 22°C, the glumes will open and the fruiting percentage will not be greatly affected. But if the low temperature persists for 3 days or longer, the percentage of empty glumes will greatly increase. Thus, an average daytime temperature $\leq$ 22°C persisting for $>$ 3 days as the indicator of damage by low temperature for the safe heading period of hybrid low rice can be used.

According to the low temperature indicators for the autumn heading and flowering periods, we surveyed the weather data for the locality over the years and found the beginning date when low temperatures occurred over the years. From this we calculated the average beginning date and the final date on which the indicative temperature with over 80% assurance does not occur. The period between these two dates was then taken as the safe full heading period. Let us take Beipei as an example. Using the low temperature indicator to survey 38 years of data of average daytime temperatures, we found the beginning date on which the indicative low temperature was September 15. The final date on which the indicative temperature with over 80% assurance did not occur was September 10. This means that in the Beipei region, hybrid late rice must reach full heading before September 10 for it to flower safely.

4. Calculating the appropriate sowing time

When the safe full heading time is determined, the next question is when each variety should be sown to assure full heading before the safe full heading time? First, data on sowing at different times and geographical sowing must be used to statistically calculate the average value of the net effective cumulative temperature * between 12°C and 27°C required from sowing to the time of full heading for each variety. Then, the daily net effective cumulative temperatures during the growth period of paddy rice of the locality over many years must be statistically obtained. Finally, the appropriate sowing time can be derived from the above data and the safe full heading time of the certain variety.

Because temperatures are low at the beginning of spring, exposed seedlings often cannot head during the safe full heading time. Therefore they should be covered with a thin covering. According to calculations, by covering the seedlings for 20 days or less, the daily net effective temperature can be raised an average of 5°C. Covering the seedlings for 20 days can add a total of 100°C of net effective cumulative temperature. For example, Nanyou No 2 intermediate rice planted in Beipei must reach safe full heading before July 15. When should it be sown? From the records we see that at that station, the net effective cumulative temperature's cumulative value on July 15 is 1194°C but the net effective cumulative temperature from sowing to full heading of Nanyou No 2 should be 1246°C. The net effective cumulative temperature's cumulative value is not enough, therefore the seedlings must be covered with thin sheets during spring. If the seedlings are covered with a thin sheet for 20 days, then the net effective cumulative temperature's cumulative value becomes 1194°C + 100°C = 1294°C - 1246°C = 48°C. By looking at the station's records, we see that it is 48°C on March 21. Therefore Nanyou No 2 can be sown on March 21 and the seedling should be covered with a thin sheet for 20 days to satisfy the demand for the net effective cumulative temperature for safe full heading on July 15.

Another example is late rice Gangzao No 23 planted in Beipei. It must reach safe full heading before September 10. When should it be sown? From the station's data we see that the net effective cumulative temperature's cumulative value on September 10 is 2008°C. The net effective cumulative temperature from sowing to full heading of Gangzao No 23 is 1159°C. Thus 2008°C - 1159°C = 849°C. Checking the data, we see that on June 20, the net effective cumulative temperature at that station is 848°C. Therefore, June 20 can be used as the latest sowing time for late rice Gangzao No 23 at that locality.

* Net effective temperature is the numerical value obtained by subtracting from the active temperature the biological lower boundary temperature and temperatures above the upper boundary temperature. The sum of the net effective temperatures is called the net effective cumulative temperature. According to our study, the biological lower boundary temperature of hybrid rice is 12°C and the biological upper boundary temperature is 27°C.

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BRIEFS

RICE-BRAN, CORN OIL PRODUCTION--In the past 2 years, grain and edible oil processing plants in many areas of China stepped up the extraction of oil from rice bran and corn plumules. In 1978 China produced 140 million jin of rice-bran oil and 19 million jin of corn oil. The sum of these two figures is [nearly] 160 million jin, which is equivalent to the oil output from 4,850,000 mu of rapeseed crop or 8,900,000 mu of soybean crop. Although this is a good achievement, the utilization rate of rice bran and corn plumules is still very low. When fully utilized, it is completely possible for China to produce more than a billion jin of oil from these sources [annually]. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 79 p 1]

NATIONAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--China's chemical fertilizer industry fulfilled the national production plan for 1979 on 28 November, 33 days ahead of schedule. The total output was 9,570,000 tons, a 21.4 percent increase over the comparable period of 1978. The nitrogen contents of nitrogenous fertilizer produced in 1979 were higher than those of previous years. Among the 19 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions that had fulfilled their annual output plans, Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanghai, Fujian, Shandong, Beijing and Yunnan did particularly well by overfulfilling their output quotas on all types of chemical fertilizers. Even though the prices of coal and electricity were higher in 1979, the small nitrogenous fertilizer plants still managed to lower their production costs by 5 percent by reducing their coal and electricity consumption. [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 79 p 3]

STATE GRAIN PURCHASES--This year our country achieved a bumper grain harvest and the state purchase quota has already been overfulfilled. As of 20 December 1979, there were 100.288 billion jin of grain in storage exceeding the annual plan by 2.04 percent. This was an increase of 10 billion jin over the corresponding period in 1978. Those provinces and municipalities which have already completed their state purchase quotas are Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Anhui, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Henan, Hebei, Tianjin and Beijing. Moreover, 10 other provinces, municipalities, and regions have completed over 90 percent of their purchase quotas. [Text] [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 26 Dec 79 p 1]

MAN TO LAND RATIO--In 2 A.D. there was an average of more than 13.8 mu per person; in 606, more than 42.2 mu per person; in 755, 27 mu per person; in 1578, more than 11.5 mu per person; in 1812, more than 2.3 mu per person. In 1949 there were 548.77 million people, 1,468,220,000 mu of cultivated land and an average of more than 2.6 mu per person. At present there are 970 million people, 1.5 billion mu of cultivated land and an average of 1.55 mu per person. [Excerpts] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Nov 79 p 3]

ECONOMY DIVERSIFICATION--Beijing, 3 Jan--Qinghai Province purchased 220,000 marmot pelts in 1979, 70 percent more than the target. Artificial raising of prawns and mink has become a profitable industry in Ganyu County, Jiangsu Province. In 1979, 260,000 kilograms of prawns were netted, an increase of 120 percent over 1978. The county raised 19,400 mink last year, 60 percent more than in 1978. The country provided peasant families with interest-free loans to raise mink. The output of ginseng, a well-known tonic used in Chinese medicine, reached an all-time high last year in the major producing area of Jilin Province in northeast China. 511.2 tons of dried ginseng were purchased by state trading agencies in 1979, 25 percent more than that in 1978. The amount of fructuc momordicae, a valuable speciality of Gueilin Prefecture in Guangxi region, South China, is estimated at 6,500 tons last year, 20 percent more than 1978. The product contains a kind of natural glucose which is 300 times sweeter than sugar and can be used as a flavoring or medicine for treating coughs, asthma and hypertension. [OW031201 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW]

RURAL YOUTH BRIGADE SUCCESS--Urumqi, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--A report about a youth production brigade in Xinjiang autonomous region, carried by the authoritative PEOPLE'S DAILY newspaper, says that the young farmers are earning as much as 6 yuan a day--much higher than the average wage of urban workers. Harsh weather conditions cut the working year to about 200 days, but the 40-member brigade brought in about 150,000 yuan from its farmland during 1979 and each person earned more than 1,000 yuan. The brigade, whose young members are from Kazakh, Uighur, Han, Khalkhas, Sibo, Hui and Mongolian nationalities, was set up in Tekes County in 1976. According to a report in the local paper, the XINJIANG DAILY, the state has been helping the brigade to make a go of its farming. The farm's high income, from grain, oil-bearing crops and stock raising, is partly due to the favorable price the government paid the new enterprise for its produce, state grants for equipment and exemptions from agricultural taxes. Most of the brigade's earnings have been set aside for a program to build the farm into an agricultural-industrial complex. The brigade is noted for its capacity for hard work and its willingness to apply modern farming techniques. It was commended recently by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Organization and the Xinjiang regional government. [Text] [OW110814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW]

OUTSTANDING COTTON COUNTIES--Beijing, 16 Dec--Three counties in China registered a cotton output (unginned) that breaks the 1 million-dan mark. They are: 1. Dongtai County of Jiangsu with 540,000 mu of cottonfields had sold to the state 1,002,500 dan of unginned cotton as of 14 December; 2. Rudong County of Jiangsu with 646,000 mu of cottonfields and a total cotton output of 1,023,000 dan had sold to the state 981,042 dan of commercial cotton as of 11 December; and 3. Tianmen County of Hubei which had sold to the state 1,003,000 dan of unginned cotton as of 10 December. [No acreage figures for Tianmen County.] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0240 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

HUIYUAN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Hefei, 25 Dec--Huiyuan County in Anhui Province, known as the granary in North Anhui, has rapidly reactivated and developed its agricultural production. Its total grain output in 1979 increased to some 735 million jin from 590 million jin in 1978, hitting an all-time high. The production of oilbearing crops also increased by a big margin. As of 10 December 1979, more than 210 million jin of grain and 5.35 million jin of oil and fat were procured. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW]

XUZHOU PREFECTURAL COTTON YIELD--Xuzhou Prefecture, Anhui, this year has 158,700 mu of cotton fields whose total output is 18.4 percent and per-mu output 14.8 percent more than in 1978. As of 13 December, the prefecture had sold and turned in to the state 130,400 dan of unginned cotton which was 4.3 percent more than required by the state. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW]

ANHUI WATER CONSERVANCY--The last-stage construction of Anhui's new water conservancy project along the (Hehuaijing) River is now in full swing. The project, which is a major water conservancy project in the Huaihe River area, is 24.4 kilometers long and involves 30.16 million cubic meters of earthwork. The project is expected to be finished in 1981. Some 100,000 civilian workers from Boxian, Taihe, Jieshou, Fuyang, Funan, and Linquan counties have arrived at the construction sites. By late November, some 2 million cubic meters of earthwork were completed. [OW141145 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

TIMBER OUTPUT--Fuzhou, 16 Dec--Fujian Province fulfilled its 3.25 million cubic meters of timber output plan for 1979 on 7 December. Seventy percent of Fujian's timber goes to Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong, Anhui, Zhejiang and nine other provinces and municipalities and a great number of factories and mines under 36 state ministries and commissions. This year it shipped 25,000 cubic meters of timber to Shanghai's Baoshan iron and steel company, 300,000 cubic meters to Ministry of Coal Industry and 200,000 cubic meters to Ministry of Railways. As prices for state purchase were raised, forestry communes and production brigades this year earned an extra income of 9 million yuan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0248 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

FORESTRY MEETING--Gansu Provincial People's Government held a forestry work conference in Lanzhou between 3 and 11 January. At the conference all participants summed up experience and lessons gained in carrying out forestry work and revised the 8-year plan on developing forestry in our province. All participants held that due to the long-term interference and sabotage by the ultraleft line, the present forestry developing situation is still far from meeting the needs of the Four Modernizations. The total value of forestry output for the province in 1978 only accounts for 2.2 percent of the total agricultural output value which is much lower than the average national record. The conference called for efforts to implement the party's forestry policy so as to advance the development of forestry work in our province. [SK160300 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Jan 80 SK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

HAINAN AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE--The Hainan Regional CCP Committee recently held a work conference on agriculture throughout the region, demanding that the various areas rapidly whip up a new upsurge of increasing agricultural production, doing a good job of winter farmland capital construction and reaping an all-round bumper agricultural harvest in 1980. Wei Nanjin, deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee, presided over the conference and made a report. Liang Cheng, deputy secretary of the Regional CCP Committee, made a summation. The participants revealed that the region increased the output of grain, edible oil, sugar and other economic crops by varying degrees. However, they pointed out that the production quotas in the region this year still have not reached the highest level previously recorded. The participants were urged to repair all channels, restore the original irrigated areas, transform 300,000 mu of low-yielding farmland this winter and next spring, strengthen management of water conservancy projects and prepare 20 to 30 dan of farm manure for each mu of early rice next year. [HK011602 Haikou Hainan Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK]

NEW RICE VARIETY POPULARIZED--The "Guanger [Kuang-erh in Wade-Giles] 104" variety of paddy rice was chosen by the Guangdong provincial committee on the examination of crop varieties in 1978 for popularization throughout the province. In 1979, some 150,000 mu were sown to this variety as early crop, and its average per-mu yield was about 800 jin, 12 percent higher than that of the check variety "Zhenzhu'ai [Chen-chu-ai in Wade-Giles] 11." The more than 300,000 mu planted in the same year as late crop are now in good growing condition also. This new variety was selected and bred by the Guangzhou Agricultural Research Institute from the "Guanger 2." Its characteristics include: a short growth cycle of 128-130 days; healthy and strong stems; good adaptability; high fructification rate; and good resistance to lodging, low temperatures, cloudy weather and rain, and diseases. [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 79 p 3]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--The Guangxi Regional Revolutionary Committee recently held a conference of the commanders of farmland capital construction to discuss readjusting the farmland capital construction plans in 1980 and make arrangements for farmland capital construction after autumn this year. (Wei Yilian), vice chairman of the Guangxi Agricultural Committee, presided over the conference. Also present was Xiao Han, secretary of the Regional CCP Committee, who gave a speech at the conference. The participants made detailed explanations on the significance, principles and items of farmland capital construction to be readjusted in 1980. They pointed out that it is necessary to effectively transform the low-yielding farmland, so that the 200,000 production teams in Guangxi can transform 1 million mu in a year. The various trades and professions must effectively support farmland capital construction. [HK011642 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Dec 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

PEASANT INCOME INCREASED IN ZHANGXIU ZHUANG BRIGADE

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Dou Hongxiang [4535 3163 4382]]

[Text] Zhangxiu Zhuang Brigade of Huangxizhuang Commune in Baodi County actively supplies grain to the state. In addition to fulfilling its quota, it has sold 218,000 jin of surplus grain. The additional money for such surplus grain amounts to more than 15,000 yuan, or an average of 77 yuan per person.

This year, per unit productivity and total production in the brigade have exceeded all previous records. The estimate is that its total revenue will exceed that of last year by 8 percent, though last year's record was already the highest in history. After a bumper harvest, they have enthusiastically supplied the state with grain, offering more than 350,000 jin this year, which is 31,000 jin more than last year. This year's output is 1.5 times more than its quota. In terms of population, each person this year contributes an average of 1,857 jin, supplying a total of 218,000 jin of surplus grain. In this way, the brigade has received more than 15,000 yuan of additional revenue from surplus grains. This amount accounts for 14 percent of its total yearly revenue, or an additional average of 77 yuan per person. This year, the value of one workday in the brigade is 1.5 yuan, 3 cents more than that of last year. The wage distributed to its members amounts to an average of 205 yuan per person, which is 37 yuan more than that of last year.

Not only has the personal income of the members of Zhangxiu Zhuang Brigade increased considerably, but also the investment in agricultural production and welfare facilities in the brigade has increased more than 10,000 yuan over last year. This effectively promotes the development of the collective economy. The brigade has decided to acquire a 75-horsepower tractor, and to build a brick and tile kiln. The members of the brigade said joyously: "In the past, we had to save for quite a few years to buy a tractor, but the additional income from new grain prices just this year has made it possible. In this manner, the pace of realizing agricultural mechanization can accelerate. It is a good policy that the National Council decided to raise the procurement prices of agricultural and secondary products."

9471
CSO: 4007

EFFECT OF HIGHER PROCUREMENT PRICES REPORTED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Ma Chunbo [7456 2504 3134] and Wei Wenxiao [7614 2429 1321]]

[Text] Since the raising of the procurement prices of grains and oil in the municipality this year, the sale price of grains and oil has remained stable. The state has subsidized the municipality for its loss of 72 million yuan as a result of lower sale prices versus procurement prices. Based on the consumption of commercial grains and oil in the municipality, each person actually receives a yearly state subsidy of 19 yuan in the purchase of grains and oil. As the state is sustaining a loss from subsidizing large quantities of grains and oil, the majority of cadres and workers in our municipality's food distribution system have held fast to the party's price policy in menaging the quantity and quality of grains and oil, insisting on fairness in price and quality, so that the masses do not suffer. Their work has received the goodwill of the masses.

Since liberation, our municipality and the country alike have repeatedly raised the procurement prices of grains and oil in order to promote agricultural development and raise the peasants' standard of living. With regard to grains and oil delivered to the municipality since this summer, the procurement price of grains has been raised an average of 20 percent, 25 percent in the case of edible oil, and an additional 50 percent on surplus grains and oil. Based on tentative calculations, this practice alone can increase rural income in the suburban counties by 20 million yuan--an average increase of 5.6 yuan per agricultural worker. This correct policy of the party has galvanized the enthusiasm of the majority of peasants in selling surplus grains and oil to the state. The quantity of surplus grains and oil sold exceeded that of last year, and storage was quick. Close to one-third of the communes in Baodi County fulfilled its grain quota in one summer harvest alone, and it produced a grain surplus of 4.26 million jin, yielding the highest record in history.

After the rise in the procurement prices of grains and oil, the sale price of grains and oil in our municipality has remained stable, placing no burden on the cost of living of the people. In a situation like this, the grain and food department suffers great losses each year. Take flour, for example: There is a loss of 2.2 yuan for each 100 jin sold. In the case of surplus wheat, the loss will be an additional 50 percent. This, plus transportation costs and management fees, the real loss amounts to 12.45 yuan for every 100 jin sold. The turnaround in the price of commercial grains and oil demands that the municipality subsidize losses amounting to tens of millions of dollars. After a further rise in the procurement prices this year, the subsidy increased to 72 million yuan, which means that the state had to subsidize an average of 1.5 yuan per person per month in the cities and towns of our municipality.

Even when the sale price of grains and oil remains unchanged, their quality must be guaranteed so that the masses can receive the benefits. In order not to let the masses suffer any loss, the majority of cadres and workers in the municipal food distribution system have paid serious attention to quality control. In departments, companies, individual warehouses, flour mills, and retail stores, there was a lack of full-time or part-time workers who were responsible for quality control in production, management, and marketing. The municipal apparatus now convenes a monthly meeting on balancing commodity prices participated in by factories and warehouses, in order to discuss problems of quality and quantity, so as to oversee and strictly carry out price control. All warehouses and mills have also adopted effective measures. Dawangzhuang Storage pays heed to matters in storage, management, and supply; it refuses to deliver grains which do not measure up to standards in quality and quantity, grading and packaging. The flour mills have basically stopped the outflow into the market of flour which is impure, coarse, or hardened. From January to September this year, commodity standard control tests were perfect, attaining the best record in history for the same period. Besides, many retail departments have paid attention to quality control work, maintaining passing standards in quantity and quality, and attaining precision in measurement. Once, Paotaizhuang Storage mistook third-rate rice for second-rate rice and sold it for an extra 0.5 cent per jin. After they discovered the mistake, they went from door to door to return the extra cash to the inhabitants. Some retail departments have also increased the varieties of grains and oil. Presently, some of them have 14 or 15 varieties; other units have increased their varieties to as many as 25 or 26.

9471
CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

NANGONG COUNTY UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR--Beijing, 22 Dec--Nangong County in Hebei is developing an underground reservoir with promising results. Located on the Hebei plain, the reservoir has a total capacity of 520 million cubic meters and occupies an area of 206 square kilometers. Upon completion of the whole project, the reservoir not only can irrigate 230,000 mu of nearby farmland but also can channel water to communes and brigades around the reservoir area. Cost needed in developing the reservoir is only one-fifth of that for building a ground reservoir of similar capacity. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW]

IMPROVING SALINE-ALKALI LAND--According to this station's own sources, the Hebei Regional Revolutionary Committee recently held a conference on transforming saline-alkaline land in low-lying parts of East Hebei. Yang Zhejiang and (Ding Tingxin), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, spoke at the conference. Eight advanced units in transforming the saline-alkaline land introduced their experiences. This province had 23 million mu of saline-alkaline land before 1961. However, by 1978, the province had only over 8 million mu of such land. The conference called on leadership groups at all levels and the masses of cadres, people and scientific and technical personnel to dedicate themselves heart and soul to further promoting the work of transforming the saline-alkaline land, change the low-yielding features as quickly as possible and make new contributions to quickening the pace of modernizing agriculture in this province. [Excerpts] [HK101158 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Jan 80 HK]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT CONFERENCE--The Hebei Provincial CCP and Revolutionary Committees held a telephone conference on the evening of 11 December, demanding that the party committees at all levels adopt measures to do well in promoting their work and fulfill as quickly as possible their grain, fats and oil and cotton procurement tasks. Comrade Hong Yi, standing committee member of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the telephone conference. Responsible comrades of the Hebei Supply and Marketing Cooperative and the Hebei Grain Bureau expressed their views regarding Hebei's cotton, grain and fats and oil procurement work. Comrade Hong Yi also spoke. [HK030823 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 14 Dec 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

SHUANGCHANG BUMPER HARVEST--Shuangchang County, Heilongjiang, has reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery this year. With a per-mu yield of grain of 445 jin, the county has delivered 380 million jin of grain to the state, procured 100,000 hogs and raised 3,400 milk cows. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW]

LIVESTOCK BREEDING--By the end of the third quarter this year, some 810,000 pigs were raised by the households of commune members in Hejiang Prefecture of Heilongjiang Province, representing some 85 percent of the total number of pigs in this prefecture. Commune households have also raised some 110,000 sheep, accounting for 39.4 percent of the prefecture's sheep. The prefecture has raised 1,000 head of cattle in the past 10 months. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW]

NEED FOR CROP ROTATION--According to our reporter (Wang Hongsheng), comrades participating in a meeting sponsored by the Beian State Farms Administrative Bureau to exchange experience in production pointed out: A tendency has now been noted in planning for the cropping system. In trying to exploit the favorable conditions in certain main crop-producing areas, some people inappropriately expand the acreage sown to main crops, thus interfering with normal crop rotation. The result is a decline in the per-unit yield of the main crops. The state farms under this bureau are located in one of the main wheat and soybean producing areas in the province. In the past about 50 percent of the cropland was planted to wheat. Last year the acreage planted to wheat was expanded. In some farms, the wheat fields accounted for as much as 70 percent of the total cropland. Despite the great amount of fertilizer used, which was two to three times more than usual, the per-mu yield was no more than 200 jin because many fields had to be planted to the same kind of crop without rotation. This yield was the lowest figure that this bureau had ever attained. All the comrades participating in the meeting were of the opinion that inappropriate expansion of the acreage planted to the main crop, regardless of objective conditions, makes it necessary to grow the same kind of crop without rotation in many fields, and that this constitutes one of the chief reasons for declined wheat yield. In making this year's farming plan, they said, it is

imperative to keep to a scientific crop rotation system while trying to exploit the favorable conditions for main crop production. [Excerpt] [SK100738 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 80 SK]

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE--A scientific research work conference sponsored by the Heilongjiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences concluded prior to the 1980 New Year's Day. The conference was attended by some 40 responsible persons of research institutes and experimental stations under this academy. They summed up past experiences and mapped out a work plan for the future. Last year achievements were scored in more than 40 research projects, including 17 on the selection and breeding of new seed strains. The conference set forth 32 research projects for 1980. [SK140330 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 80 SK]

PORK SUPPLY--Beginning 1 January 1980, people in cities and in industrial, mining and forestry areas of Heilongjiang Province can purchase pork without restriction as long as they have pork-buying coupons. The regulations put into effect in 1969 allowed only a limited amount of pork to be purchased by coupon holders. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Jan 80 SK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

HENAN PREFECTURE COTTON--By the end of November, the supply and marketing cooperatives in Xinxiang Prefecture had purchased 45 million jin of cotton, overfulfilling the year's plans of purchasing 43.5 million jin of cotton ahead of schedule, an increase of 0.6 million jin over the corresponding period of last year. This year, the people in this prefecture have sown 0.8 million mu of cotton in accordance with the state's plans. However, due to low temperatures, growth of the cotton seedlings was delayed. Despite these unfavorable conditions, the people have still reaped a better harvest. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK]

HENAN PREFECTURE IRRIGATION--Some 20,000 cadres in Xuchang Prefecture have been transferred from the prefecture, municipality, counties and communes to resist drought together with the commune members. By 10 December, they had irrigated 3.08 million mu of wheat and 600,000 mu of rape. Their average daily progress has increased from 80,000 mu to 146,700 mu. Since winter, drought has been worsening in this prefecture, directly affecting the growth of wheat. In Baofeng County alone, 300,000 mu of wheat have been irrigated by now, accounting for 56 percent of the task of wheat irrigation. In Yancheng County, 1,350 cadres together with commune members have irrigated 477,000 mu of wheat. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION--The HUBEI RIBAO 11 December editorial points out that the opportune moment for launching farmland capital construction has arrived since agriculture is the foundation for realizing the socialist modernizations. The editorial says that it is necessary to enable all the farmland in Hubei to guarantee good harvest irrespective of drought and flood with high and stable yielding. Farmland capital construction should include the construction of forests, animal husbandry, fisheries, rural highways, methane tanks and small hydroelectric projects. Rich in agricultural resources, there are 30 million mu of land that are suitable for forestry and animal husbandry throughout Hubei. However, only 21 percent are afforested. There are also 5 million mu of grass hills and land in Hubei that are suitable for animal husbandry, but the output value of animal husbandry only accounts for 12 percent of the total value of agricultural production. Regarding fisheries, the editorial reveals that the areas of water surface have been reduced by three-fourths. [HK030829 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 79 HK]

HUBEI FAT, OIL--In 1979, the people in Huanggang, Xianning, Enshi and Yunyang prefectures reaped a bumper harvest of oil-bearing crops with better quality than 1978. By now, 267,600 dan of oil-bearing crops from these four prefectures have been stored, exceeding the task by 65,600 dan. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 79 HK]

HUBEI PREFECTURES INCREASE INCOME--According to statistics completed in Hubei Province's eight prefectures and Huangshi and Shiyan municipalities, by the end of November, they have increased their income by over 58 million yuan through the promotion of minor autumn harvest. This means that the rural per capita income has increased by 1.6 yuan. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

GOAT COUNT--There are now 842,500 goats in Hunan, an increase of 26.8 percent over last year's corresponding period. The increases were fastest in Yueyang Prefecture, Changsha Municipality and Lingling Prefecture, which increased the number of goats by 127.5, 94 and 60 percent respectively over last year's corresponding period. By early October, the number of goats in Shimen County alone had increased by 30,000 head over last year's corresponding period, allowing the county to deliver 2,500 live goats to the state and sell 21,000 goat skins. [HK011645 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

RUDONG COUNTY COTTON PRODUCTION--As of 11 December, Rudong County in Jiangsu had procured some 981,000 dan of marketable ginned cotton. Added to the 23,000 dan retained by commune members for self use, the county's total output of ginned cotton well exceeded 1 million dan. This is the second straight year the county's cotton output has broken the 1 million-dan record. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW]

JINTAN COUNTY CASH CROPS--While developing grain production, Jintan County in Jiangsu this year planted 50,000 mu of cotton and 30,000 mu of cash crops. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW]

DONGTAI COTTON, GRAIN PRODUCTION--A good cotton crop has been reaped on 54,000 mu of cotton fields in Dongtai County, Jiangsu, this year. As of 14 December, 1,002,500 dan of ginned cotton had been put in storage. The county's total grain output this year has also topped the last year by more than 60 million jin. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW]

HAIAN COUNTY HOG-RAISING--Nanjing, 14 Dec--Efforts have been made in Haian County, Jiangsu, to promote hog-raising. This year, the county raised 1 million hogs and sold 500,000 head to the state. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW]

TONGSHAN COUNTY GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Commune members in Tongshan County, Jiangsu, eagerly delivered grain to the state. As of early December, 242 million jin of grain had been put in storage for the state, overfulfilling the county's annual grain procurement tasks. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW]

YANGZHOU PREFECTURE HARVESTS--This year the total grain output of Yangzhou Prefecture, Jiangsu, exceeds 8 billion jin for the first time. Both per-mu and total yields of cotton also set an all-time-high record. As of the end of November, there were more than 4 million head of pigs kept at sties, an increase of 12 percent over last year's same period. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW]

SIYANG COUNTY BUMPER HARVEST--Siyang County in Jiangsu has gathered in a rich grain and cotton harvest this year. The total grain yield exceeded last year's figure by 92 million jin and that of cotton by 230,000 dan, both hitting an all-time high. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW]

LIYANG COUNTY PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS--Nanjing, 27 Dec--Liyang County, Jiangsu Province, has scored marked achievements in both industrial and agricultural production this year. The county's total grain output was 57 million jin more than 1978, showing an increase of 7.6 percent. The average income of the county's commune members has exceeded 100 yuan, or about 10 yuan more than 1978. As of the end of November, the county's total industrial output value registered an increase of 11.7 percent over the corresponding period of 1978. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0312 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW]

FORESTRY MEETING--The Jiangsu Provincial Forestry meeting was held in Nanjing Municipality from 29 November to 4 December. Some 400 comrades attended the meeting, including Zhou Ze, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, and Chen Ketian, vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The meeting studied the guideline of the third conference on afforestation in North China and the plain areas, summed up and exchanged experience in forestry production, and discussed new measures and policies for developing forestry between 1980 and 1985. Comrade Zhou Ze spoke at the meeting. He pointed out that equal attention must be given to developing agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. He urged all localities in Jiangsu to make still greater efforts to afforest the barren hills and build forest shelter belts to protect farmland. He also called on all localities to stir up a new upsurge in mass afforestation during this winter and next spring. [OW131015 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW]

AGRICULTURAL MEETING--The Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee sponsored a provincial conference on field management of winter crops from 19 to 24 December. It urged the rural areas to step up field management in order to insure a bumper summer crop next year. The meeting said that water conservancy, sideline production and afforestation must be planned rationally so that field management will not be affected. It added that a reward and penalty system should be implemented to enhance efficiency and quality of field management. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

JIANGXI MUNICIPALITY AGRICULTURE--The output of grain, oil and fat in Ganzhou Municipality increased by 15 percent this year, while the output of pigs increased by 11.2 percent, fish increased by 12.1 percent, the average income of the commune members increased by 30.4 percent and the average food ration for each person increased by 72 jin. A total of 700 dun of phosphatic fertilizer has also been additionally applied throughout the municipality. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK]

JIANGXI COUNTY GRAIN--The total output of grain in Xinfeng County increased by 44 million jin over last year, an increase of 10 percent, with an average per mu yield of 963 jin, an increase of 110 jin over last year. The county has effectively popularized hybrid late rice this year. Last year, the people in this county suffered losses in grain production. The total output of late rice increased by 22 million jin over last year. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK]

JIANGXI COUNTY BUMPER HARVEST--The people in Boyang County have reaped a bumper harvest of grain in spring, summer and autumn this year. Output of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops has also increased. The total output of grain in the whole county increased by 20 percent over last year and 39 million jin over the highest level previously recorded. The output of ginned cotton increased by 1.2 million jin, while oil-bearing crops increased by 7.75 million jin, an increase of 34.6 and 81 percent respectively over last year. The output of pigs increased by 36,800 head over the corresponding period of last year, while chickens and ducks increased by 300,000 head, and marine products increased 2.4 million jin. By the end of October, finance revenue increased by 24.65 percent over the corresponding period of last year. The county has also increased the output of sesame by 5.7 million jin. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK]

JIANGXI GRAIN PROCUREMENT--The people in Jichun Prefecture and Nanchang Municipality have overfulfilled the tasks of grain procurement this year. By 5 December, the grain that had been stored in Yichun Prefecture had increased by 23.3 percent over the corresponding period of last year with better quality than previous years. By 5 November, Nanchang Municipality had overfulfilled the tasks of grain procurement assigned by the province with an increase of 76.43 million jin over last year and 3 months ahead of schedule. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK]

PENGZE COUNTY COTTON PRODUCTION--18 Dec--The total output of ginned cotton in Pengze County, Jiangxi, reaches 160,000 dan in 1979 with a per-mu yield of 114 jin. Both are all-time-high records. This year, the county has turned more than 20,000 mu of paddy rice field into cotton field. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY--The various departments, concerned scientific research units and universities and colleges throughout the province have exerted active efforts in carrying out the natural agricultural resources survey and agricultural zoning work. By gathering currently available data and by conducting a survey, the province and many localities have mapped out plans in draft for developing agricultural resources and agricultural zoning which contain survey results and a study of soil, climate and living resources, water and protected natural areas, natural agricultural conditions, the distribution of agricultural crops, the orientation for agricultural technical innovation, and a comprehensive agricultural zoning plan. In carrying out this work, great importance has been attached to the experimental survey work at selected points and several survey teams are currently working in different counties. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 SK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRICE CIRCULAR--According to a circular issued by the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee on 22 December, the original price of food grain to be distributed in rural people's communes is to remain unchanged and the document No. Liaogefa-243 of 1979 issued by the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee is to be voided. [Text] [SK070947 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Dec 79 SK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

JIREM LEAGUE LIVESTOCK--Beijing, 29 Dec--As of the end of June 1979, the total number of animals in Jirem League, Nei Monggol, had reached 3.69 million, an all-time high. Draft animals accounted for 43 percent of the total number. In 1979, the league provided to the state 100,000 head of beef cattle, 120,000 head of meat sheep, and more than 6.5 million jin of wool. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0254 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

QUMARLEB COUNTY PRODUCTION--Qumarleb County, Qinghai, has overfulfilled the 1979 marketable livestock delivery task by 21 percent. The county has delivered to the state 134,300 head of livestock this year, an increase by 40,000 head over last year. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

LAND RECLAMATION--People's communes and city-run farms in suburban Shanghai this year have reclaimed some 53,000 mu of land from seabeaches and river banks in Chongming, Nanhui and Fengxian counties. Paddy rice has been sown to part of the reclaimed land. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

PHONE CONFERENCE ON FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION HELD

HK041118 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 30 December, the Shanxi Provincial People's Government held a phone conference on farmland capital construction, which demanded: "All places throughout the province must grasp quickly and well winter farmland capital construction with combating drought as the focal point. They must overcome the current increasingly developing drought situation and create conditions for reaping a bumper agricultural harvest despite the fact that our province has drought 9 out of 10 years."

Provincial Vice Governor Zhao Lizhi presided. Yuanqu County CCP Committee Secretary (Dong Yingnan), Qingxi County CCP Committee Secretary (Yin Zhenglai) and Dai County CCP Committee Deputy Secretary (Qiao Fafu) introduced their experiences in doing a good job of farmland capital construction this winter.

The conference emphatically pointed out: "The disadvantageous condition caused by dry lakes and winter drought this year is a very big threat against next year's agricultural production. Facing the serious drought, we must by no means relax our grasp of farmland capital construction. We must immediately whip up an upsurge of farmland capital construction with combating drought as the focus."

The conference demanded that 1) southern and northern parts of Shanxi step up farmland capital construction; 2) the province concentrate forces to complete water conservancy projects which can immediately benefit the province this year; 3) the province take such measures as are suitable to local conditions and protect spring-sown crops; 4) it is essential to combat drought and carry out spring irrigation; 5) it is necessary to make good arrangements for the water supply for people and animals; and 6) it is imperative to further set up professional teams for farmland capital construction.

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE SURVEY--A survey of agricultural natural resources and agricultural zoning in Shanxi has been fully launched. The work includes 12 items and 35 topics such as investigating farmland, soil, water conservancy, climate, crops, fruit trees, animals, poultry and insect pests. The goal of this comprehensive scientific research is to scientifically evaluate the various resources, find the main factors obstructing the development of agricultural production and seriously sum up historical experiences. Many leading comrades from the province, prefectures, and some of the counties and municipalities have personally taken part in investigating the resources and zoning. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

RICE SEEDS FROM GUANGDONG POPULARIZED--In early 1978, 15 jin of superior paddy rice seeds known as "Guichao [Kuei-ch'ao in Wade-Giles] No 2" were sent from Guangdong to Sichuan for experimental cultivation. The 0.5 mu of experimental plot run by the provincial party committee in the Chengdu suburbs yielded 667 jin of dried seeds, and the 1.2 mu of experimental plot run by the Wenjiang County party committee produced 1,160 jin per mu. Over 600 jin of the seeds from these experimental plots were distributed to some 100 counties throughout the province for further experimentation. Moreover, 500,000 jin of this improved seed was imported from Guangdong in early 1979. As a result, the acreage planted to this Guangdong-bred variety was expanded in 1979 to about 70,000 mu, including 50,000 mu planted as intermediate rice crop in Wenjiang Prefecture. This intermediate crop yielded a "bumper harvest" in 1979. [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 79 p 1]

RECORD OUTPUT OF SUGAR EXPECTED--Sichuan achieved a bumper sugarcane harvest in 1979 and a record output of refined sugar for the entire refining period is expected to exceed 200,000 tons. The 23 sugar refineries in the province started processing sugar in mid-November. Recent expansion and remodeling projects in 9 of the 23 refineries have increased the daily sugarcane processing capacity by 3,000 tons. [Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 79 p 1]

SICHUAN ESTIMATED GRAIN INCREASE--This year's grain production is estimated to increase by 2 billion jin [over 1978's output]. [Excerpt] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 79 p 2]

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION--Beijing, 29 Dec--Aba (Ngawa) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, in Sichuan, has achieved good results in livestock production this year. The total number of animals in the prefecture has increased by more than 500,000 head, or 16 percent, over the last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0254 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW]

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BRIEFS

MARKET COUNTY COTTON--Markit County, Xinjiang, expanded acreage of cotton fields. The county produced 55,000 dan of cotton this year. As of the end of November this year, the county had procured 21,000 dan of cotton. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW]

TURPAN COUNTY COTTON PROCUREMENT--As of 18 December, Turpan County, Xinjiang, had overfulfilled the 1979 cotton procurement targets by 4.3 percent. As of this date, 42,000 dan of cotton have been procured. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW]

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ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

HUANGYAN COUNTY HYBRID RICE--Huangyan County, Zhejiang, reaped bumper harvests from its 290,000 mu of hybrid rice fields this year with per-mu yield reaching 900 jin. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW]

JIAXING COUNTY GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 5 December, Jianxing County, Zhejiang, had already sold 424 million jin of marketable grain to the state, overfulfilling the year's grain procurement tasks. The county's total grain output this year is estimated to be 65 million jin more than that of the last year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW]

LINHAI COUNTY DAM PROJECT--A large dam in Zhejiang's Linhai County has recently been completed. Measuring 1,138 meters in length and 16 meters in height, the dam is capable of holding 71 million cubic meters of water. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW]

DEQING COUNTY PRODUCTION--Deqing County, Zhejiang, in 1979 produced 111,000 dan [piculs] of silk cocoons, 63,000 dan of fresh water fish and raised 561,000 head of hogs and sheep. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW] Compared with 1978, Deqing County in Zhejiang this year produced 20 million jin more of grain and some 28,000 dan more of silkworm cocoons. This year's per-mu grain yield reached 1,620 jin. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW]

JIAXING PREFECTURE HARVESTS--Jiaxing Prefecture, Zhejiang Province, registered increased output in various categories in 1979 as listed below (figures in brackets indicate increases over 1978): Grain: 6.8 billion jin (500 million jin), averaging 1,500 jin per mu of grainfields; cocoons: 881,000 dan (180,000 dan); rapeseed: (259,000 dan); pigs: (1.7 million head); freshwater fish: 530,000 dan (20,000 dan); total rural enterprise output value: (20 percent); average per capita income distributed in people's communes at the year end: 190 yuan (30 yuan). [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW]

QINGTIAN COUNTY GRAIN OUTPUT--The total grain output of Qingtian County, Zhejiang, reached 147 million jin in 1979, or 21 million jin more than 1978, the previous peak year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW]

HAIYAN COUNTY AGRICULTURE--Haiyan County, Zhejiang, has reaped a good harvest this year. The county's per-mu grain output this year has more than doubled the target set by the national program for agricultural development. The county's per-mu rapeseed output this year has reached 239 jin. Its silkworm cocoon production has increased by more than 8,000 dan over the last year. The number of hogs has increased by 28 percent. Per-mu cotton output has reached 114 jin. Per capita income of the county's rural population this year is 201 yuan, 25 yuan more than in 1978. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 79 OW]

DOMESTIC ANIMALS--Zhejiang Province in 1979 had 26.97 million head of pigs (4.8 million more than in 1978), 3.36 million head of sheep (410,000 more than in 1978), 6.5 million head of rabbits (2 million more than in 1978 and 842,000 head of cattle (16,000 more than in 1978). The number of poultry and bees also increased impressively. The state animal and poultry purchase in 1979 amounts to 1.1 billion yuan, 580 million yuan more than in 1978. As a result, the income of each peasant household was 140 yuan on average for stock raising, doubling that of 1978. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 Dec 79]

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